NOVEMBER 22, 1787. THE NUMBER 279.

Virginia Gazette AND WEEKLY ADVERTISER.

RICHMOND: PRINTED BY THOMAS NICOLSON.

JOHN WILSON,

WITH grateful pleaſure, preſents his polite compliments to his friends and cuſtomers, and informs them that he has removed to his ſhop on the main ſtreet, near the CAPITOL, where from his annual importations he will be able to execute every branch of his buſineſs, in the beſt manner, and on the moſt reaſonable terms.

He has for Sale,

Several good GOLD & SILVER

WATCHES.

RICHMOND, Nov. 19, 1787.

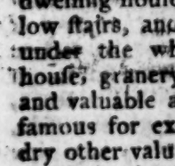
Will be Sold,

Purſuant to the laſt will and teſtament of Col. THADDEUS M'CARTY, deceaſed, to the higheſt bidder, on Thurſday the 20th day of December;

THE late dwelling plantation of ſaid deceaſed, ſituate, lying, and being in the county of Lancaſter, and on the weſtern branch of Corotoman river, containing two hundred and eighty acres. The improvements are very conſiderable, there being a large and commodious brick dwelling houſe with four rooms and a large paſſage below ſtairs, and four rooms above, with a brick cellar under the whole houſe. A kitchen, dairy, ſmoke-houſe, granery, tobacco houſe, corn houſe, &c. a large and valuable apple orchard, chiefly of crab, which is famous for excellent cyder, a peach orchard, and ſundry other valuable fruit trees. This plantation is very conveniently ſituated for fine fiſh, oyſters, and wild fowl. There is another plantation that will be ſold the ſame day containing ſixty acres. This land lies pretty near the other, but on the other ſide of the river, and is equally conveniently ſituated upon the water. Credit will be given for theſe lands till the 20th day of June 1789, the purchaſers giving bond with approved ſecurity As there is diſcretionary power left with the executors, to ſell theſe lands and purchaſe others with the money ariſing from the ſale thereof, they hereby give notice, that if any gentleman who has land up the country that he would exchange for an agreeable ſeat upon navigation, would apply before the day of ſale, perhaps a bargain might be made as agreeable to the executors as by ſelling the land. On the ſame day will be expoſed to ſale upon credit, till the 20th June 1788, all the ſtock of horſes, cattle, ſheep, and hogs, houſehold and kitchen furniture, corn and fodder, all the plantation utenſils, a waggon and gear, a ſchooner boat in exceeding good order that carries about twelve hogſheads of tobacco, with her rigging and apparel. The ſale will begin about 10 o'clock, and continue 'till all are ſold.

JAMES BALL, Jun.
JAMES GORDON,
WILL. SYDNOR, } Ex'rs.

For CHARTER,



THE SHIP

Friends Adventure,

THOMAS DUNLOP Maſter,

Burthen about 400 hogſheads of tobacco, or 2000 barrels Naval Stores. For terms apply to Mr. JOHN LUPTON in Suffolk, Meſſrs. FREELAND, LENOX, & Co. in Peterſburg, Mr. JOHN CUNLIFFE in Richmond, or the ſubſcriber in Norfolk. JOHN LAWRENCE.

October 20, 1787.

LONDON, Auguſt 25.

WE have every reaſon to believe that a Congreſs has been propoſed to our Court, which, after much deliberation, has been accepted. We cannot learn the particulars of this agreeable intelligence, but are happy to announce ſo pacific a diſpoſition on the part of France, which bids fair to produce an amicable adjuſtment of all the differences now ſubſiſting in Holland, and probably to preſerve the peace of Europe for a great number of years.

Extract of a letter from Rome, Auguſt 1.

"On the 5th of this month there happened the following curious incident, which has been a ſubject of amuſement to all the city. About eleven o'clock in the evening, a tall portly lady was ſeen walking on foot upon the Corſo, having a large turban upon her head trimmed with gauze, and dreſſed in a habit for a Gala; ſupported by two 'ſquires, preceded by two lacqueys, and followed by a page, who ſupported her train. This courtly exhibition excited the curioſity of a great number of people, but reſpect hindered them from approaching too near; at length the throng increaſed, and grew more curious and impertinent, until they diſcovered that the lady with her turban, was nothing but an aſs, dreſſed in this faſhion, whoſe two fore feet were ſupported by the two ſquires before. Some ladies of rank have been very much diſſatisfied with this piece of pleaſantry, and made a complaint of it to the magiſtrates."

Extract of a letter from the Hague, Auguſt 28.

Extract of the ADDRESS of the Equeſtrian Order, and the Nobility of Holland, to the Aſſembly of their Noble and Grand Powers, upon the laſt Memorial of Monſieur de Thulemeyer, Envoy Extraordinary from his Pruſſian Majeſty

"The Lords of the Equeſtrian order having already declared their ſentiments in their addreſs of the 7th and 10th of July, would be content to repeat their proteſtations of innocence reſpecting the diſaſters of their unfortunate country, which, abuſed by deceitful alluſion, is verging to ruin; but they find themſelves compelled to repreſent again to your noble and grand powers the true picture of this province, once ſo flouriſhing and happy, and the object of the envy and admiration of all nations

"The Equeſtrian body having propoſed their advice to this illuſtrious aſſembly on the 7th, flattered themſelves that the objects which they then glanced at, would have been ſeen and conſidered in all the extent of which they were capable.

"Upon the 10th, when you deliberated on the memorial of M. de Thulemeyer, the Equeſtrian order, repeated their inſtances and advice of the 7th, touching the abſolute neceſſity of concerting conciliatory meaſures for the prevention of the conſequences which then threatened.

"The Equeſtrian body has not had the ſatisfaction to ſee their advice followed by any ſalutary effect, but by an anſwer to the memorial, from which no good could be expected. This was ſuch, as experience has demonſtrated, that the danger of the republic is now arrived at the greateſt height, and its ſituation almoſt without reſource.

"We ſay, without reſource, thinking that term is not too expreſſive, but founded on truths which are unanſwerable.

"But the Equeſtrian body will not conſent to render the inhabitants of Holland the victims of actions which violate the rights of nature and of nations, which deſtroy liberty, and provoke the vengeance of thoſe who will execute it by means of arms. And what defence can we inſtitute?—Shall we find it in concord? That has fled, and cannot be re-eſtabliſhed, without the aſſiſtance of the Almighty.

"Shall we find the means in the power of the finances of Holland? Who among the members of your noble and grand powers is ignorant of their deplorable ſtate? The laſt negociation for five millions made by Holland, is a proof of it moſt convincing.

"You have only to conſider the enormous loſs of 22 per cent. and that negociation coſt ſixteen hundred thouſand florins to the country; the actual price alſo of obligations, the diminution of the value of effects, the enormous expences which take place in an arbitrary manner in this country, by a commiſſion which has a power dictatorial, free, and unreſponſible, and without bounds, upon the treaſury of the country.

"Finally, ſhall we find it in commerce? This ſource is entirely exhauſted; and words are wanting to expreſs its deplorable ſtate.

"Is it to be found in the aſſiſtance of our confederates, or in that of foreign powers? The anſwer to this point is ſo delicate and embarraſſing, that the Equeſtrian body are afraid to commit themſelves.

"They repeat their advice of the 10th of July, for conciliatory meaſures, &c."

AUGUST 31.

Extract of a letter from France, Auguſt 20.

"We fear much a general war by the preparations now making in Europe, both by ſea and land. The commiſſaries of the different nations are very buſy, and we have actually 40,000 men marching towards Givet, to ſuſtain the ſtates of Holland; but we are ſtill ignorant what General is to have the command of the whole. The ſame number of the Emperor's troops are on their way to the Low Countries. It is yet unknown what part that Prince will take, or whether none but his own. Being ſo ſurrounded with other troops, his Auſtrian ſubjects offered themſelves to France, but we refuſed to take them under our protection. In ſhort, we all fear a general war! How terrible to Europe to have ſo much blood ſhed! God, in his infinite mercy, avert it."

A private letter from the Hague, received by a merchant in the city, ſays, That the troubles in Holland are increaſing; the Princeſs of Orange was preparing to go to Berlin by the deſire of the King of Pruſſia, where ſhe is to ſtay till the diſturbances have ſubſided. The ſame letter ſays, it is expected there, that the Engliſh and Pruſſian Ambaſſadors will both be ordered home in a very ſhort time, unleſs affairs aſſume a more favourable aſpect.

Advices from Geneva, ſay, that many Dutch families have arrived there, who receive the utmoſt encouragement.

Commodore Van Kliemert has received peremptory orders from the admiralty board of Rotterdam, to ſail up the Maeſe with a fleet of ſhips of war, to ſtop the paſſage of all veſſels down the Rhine; and the people in the dock yards have worked night and day to get this fleet ready, though it is but ſmall; the Commodore's ſhip, the Brille, carries 24 guns.

War or peace is now the queſtion put to every intelligent man. Which will be the caſe, we do not pretend poſitively to aſſert; but one thing we can aſſure the public, from undoubted authority, that the Cabinet of England are unanimous, and every neceſſary ſtep is taking, and that 25 ſhips are ready to put to ſea at 24 hours notice, ſhould the dignity and honour of Great-Britain require it.

Diſpatches have been received from our Charges des Affairs at Madrid, ſtating, that ſhould this country directly or indirectly interfere in the preſent diſputes in Holland, ſhe will immediately arm, in order to give every aſſiſtance to France, the only power who has any right, in her opinion, to meddle in the differences at preſent ſubſiſting in Holland.

As our miniſtry ſome time ago, ſent a Courier to notify to the Court of Madrid, our determination to ſupport the Stadtholder; thoſe who beſt know the firmneſs of the preſent Cabinet, and the ſituation of this country, will not imagine that the reſolution of the Court of Spain will alter our determination.

In addition to the above, it is ſaid that the Emperor has joined the politics of France; and that in caſe of hoſtilities commencing, the preſent plan of operation is, that France ſhall cover the Auſtrian Netherlands, while the King of Pruſſia is attacked in Silelia.

NARRATIVE of the eſcape of the COUNTESS VALOIS DE LA MOTTE, out of the BASTILE.—Written by herſelf.

THE Counteſs is perhaps the firſt and only priſoner who ever could find the way out of that place of confinement. The peculiar conſtruction of the building, the number of gates, and the multitude of guards always on the watch, preclude all poſſibility of a return to the world:—But what cannot be effected with the aſſiſtance of friends in power, and money?

For ſeveral months before the Counteſs was in poſſeſſion of the neceſſary apparatus: But the private inſtructions ſhe received from time to time, and the daily expectation ſhe was in of receiving ſeveral papers indiſpenſible for her juſtification, obliged her to put off the much wiſhed for event.

At laſt the happy day arrived, and ſhe gave the faithful Maria-Anne, her woman, every neceſſary inſtruction, not wiſhing to have her as a companion through the windings of the infernal labyrinth, leſt that perſon, being univerſally known, ſhould occaſion a fatal diſcovery. The Counteſs agreed upon a place of meeting, dreſſed herſelf in man's cloaths, cut the front part of her hair in the ſhape uſually worn by jockies in Paris; and thus equipped, her head, buried as it were in a large round hat, half boots on her legs, and ſmall ſwitch in her hand, ſhe boldly ventured forth, reſolved, and being armed for that purpoſe, to die rather than be re-taken.

After having opened and ſhut after her ſeven different gates, ſhe at laſt reached an immenſe yard filled with ſiſters, ſo they call the female Cerberi of that place. She addreſſed herſelf to one of them, and diſguiſing

... put a piece of gold ... enquiring her way to the Chapel, where ... arrived at last, after paying proper tolls at all the other gates. Left she should be known to some of the ſiſterhood, ſhe mixed as faſt as ſhe could with a numerous company of viſitors, then buſy in viewing what curioſities there were to be ſeen. With the whole groupe ſhe was conveyed by one of the ſiſters to the outward gate, called Parte des Champs. There ſhe met her good Maria Anne, took boat with her, and croſſed to the oppoſite ſhore.

Notwithſtanding her unfeebled ſtate, the Counteſs had ſtrength enough to walk as far as Caranton, above ſix miles. They then got into a cart, which carried them three leagues further. It was impoſſible, nay dangerous for the two travellers to attempt getting a convenient carriage, and therefore they travelled again on foot the ſpace of twenty miles. Worn out with fatigue, their feet in a moſt deplorable condition, they were glad to put up at a miſerable public-houſe on the road, and there reſt the whole night.

The next day they mounted a dung-cart, which was going four leagues up the country. There they were met with ſome good natured waggoners, who gave them a caſt. The Counteſs, being apprehenſive, leſt ſhe ſhould be traced, and her dreſs deſcribed, bought in the firſt place they ſtopped at, the ſimple dreſs of a country girl. The only remaining difficulty was to effect the transformation. For this purpoſe ſhe left the town where ſhe had thus provided herſelf, walked on about three leagues, and then leaving the high road, retired behind a hill, and there changed her cloaths, burying amongſt the brambles her manly accoutrements. She then reſumed her pedeſtrian journey. After numberleſs fatigues, and much anxiety, avoiding the large towns, putting up at the moſt wretched hovels, travelling ſometimes in carts, oftner on foot; compelled, through the inhumanity of a publican, who would not open his door after 10 o'clock, to paſs a whole night on the naked earth in Colomby Foreſt, near Barſuraube, ſhe at laſt reached the city of Luxemburg, and from thence a ſmall village called Holtiſh, where they remained ſix weeks, under the aſſumed name of Mademoiſelle De Dulain, at one Madame Chiltz's, who treated her in every reſpect with ſo much humanity, as muſt for ever engage her utmoſt gratitude.

No ſooner was the Count, her huſband, appriſed of her retreat, than he diſpatched after her a truſty perſon, to bring her over to London, where ſhe arrived on Saturday the 4th inſtant.

London, Auguſt 25. 1787.

NASSAU, September 22.

IN our paper of the 8th inſtant, mention was made of the ſchooner Sarah, Brown late maſter, having been ſeen bottom upwards a day or two after the gale. A negro ſailor, named Dick Williams, who was on board her at the time ſhe overſet, gave us the following information.—On Sunday evening, the 26th of laſt month, Capt. Brown came to an anchor within a reef, our informant thinks, near Guana Key.—Monday morning it blew freſh; the gale increaſed as the day advanced; at 9 A. M. drove from the anchor out to ſea; about 9 overſet. Captain Brown and the crew, being in all four perſons, got upon the bottom of the veſſel. In leſs than two hours all but our informant loſt their hold, and were drowned in his ſight. He took hold of the boom, on which he floated about at the mercy of the winds and waves till Wedneſday evening, when he was driven on ſhore among ſharp pointed rocks on Guana Key. Being nearly exhauſted by hunger and fatigue, and much wounded by the rocks, he with much difficulty extricated himſelf from the ſurf. Next morning he made a ſhift to crawl about to ſome prickly pear buſhes, on the fruit of which and brackiſh water, he ſubſiſted till Monday morning the 3d inſt. when diſcrying a veſſel beating up, he laſhed together two cedar logs he found on the beach with pelmetto leaves; on this raft he put out to ſea, with a piece of board which he uſed as a paddle. The people on board the veſſel obſerved the raft, ſteered towards it, and took up the poor fellow. The veſſel that took him up was the brig Friendſhip, Kidd, from this port for Exuma, from which iſland our informant arrived here on Friday laſt week.

NEW-LONDON, September 26, 1787.

SIR,

WE have the honour to tranſmit to your Excellency a printed copy of the Conſtitution formed by the Federal Convention, to be laid before the Legiſlature of the ſtate.

The general principles which governed the Convention in their deliberations on the ſubject are ſtated in their letter addreſſed to Congreſs.

We think it may be of uſe to make ſome further obſervations on particular parts of the Conſtitution.

The Congreſs is differently organized, yet the whole number of members, and this ſtate's proportion of ſuffrage remain the ſame as before.

The equal repreſentation of the ſtates in the ſenate, and the voice of that branch in the appointment to offices, will ſecure the rights of the leſſer, as well as of the greater ſtates.

Some additional powers are veſted in Congreſs, which was a principal object that the ſtates had in view in appointing the Convention; thoſe powers extend only to matters reſpecting the common intereſts of the Union, and are ſpecially defined, ſo that the particular ſtates retain their Sovereignty in all other matters.

The objects of which Congreſs may apply monies are the ſame mentioned in the eighth article of the Confederation, viz. for the common defence and general welfare, and for payment of the debts incurred for thoſe purpoſes. It is probable that the principal branch of revenue will be duties on imports—what may be neceſſary to be raiſed by direct taxation is to be apportioned on the ſeveral ſtates, according to the numbers of their inhabitants, and although Congreſs may raiſe the money by their own authority, if neceſſary, yet that authority need not be exerciſed if each ſtate will furniſh its quota.

The reſtraint on the Legiſlatures of the ſeveral ſtates reſpecting emitting bills of credit, making any thing but money a tender in payment of debts, or impairing the obligation of contracts by ex-poſt facto laws, was thought neceſſary as a ſecurity to commerce, in which the intereſt of foreigners as well as the citizens of different ſtates may be affected.

The Convention endeavoured to provide for the energy of the government on the one hand, and ſuitable checks on the other hand, to ſecure the rights of the particular ſtates, and the liberties and properties of the citizens. We wiſh it may meet the approbation of the ſeveral ſtates, and be a means of ſecuring their rights and lengthening out their tranquility.

With great reſpect, we are,
Sir, your Excellency's
obedient humble Servants,
ROGER SHERMAN.
OLIVER ELSWORTH.

HARTFORD, October 29.

THURSDAY, the 15th day of November next, is appointed to be obſerved as a day of public thankſgiving throughout this ſtate.

A correſpondent obſerves, it is a circumſtance much to the honour of Connecticut, that we are the firſt ſtate in the Union, who having received the new Conſtitution in the regular channel, have coolly and deliberately, without any diſturbance or commotion, taken the proper meaſures for calling a ſtate Convention, and determining upon the new plan of government. The Convention are to meet for the moſt important purpoſe that can command the attention of any people. The queſtion which they are to reſolve is no leſs than this: Shall Union render us reſpectable and happy, or ſhall diſcord and diviſion make us weak, contemptible and wretched? For reſolving this important queſtion, thoſe ought to be appointed, whoſe tried abilities and integrity entitle them to the full confidence of the people. We are not fettered in our choice. Perſons of ſuch a character may be choſen, whatever office they may hold in the ſtate. No perſons ſtand fairer for an appointment than the JUDGES OF THE SUPERIOR COURT. In addition to their other qualifications, they poſſeſs the advantage of being more free from bias and partiality, than any other perſons who are in civil office in the ſtate. As they are excluded from being members of the Legiſlature, the queſtion with them will be, not what will give moſt power to the ſtate Legiſlature, of which I am and hope to be, a member; but what is moſt for the real intereſt of this country. Thoſe who are under the bias of intereſt MAY do right; but men of abilities and integrity, who are free from ſuch a bias will do right.

NEW-YORK, November 1.

Extract of a letter from Charleſtown, September 25.

A FEW days ago a countryman inquiring in King ſtreet for the beſt bar iron warehouſe, a waggiſh young gentleman undertook to conduct him to the cheapeſt in town and carried him to the new priſon, at which place he was ſhewn ſome of the iron barred rooms, with an intimation that thoſe ſort of warehouſes had all the run of buſineſs at preſent; at the ſame time ſeveral of the priſoners inſiſted on receiving a ſmall ſum of money for garniſh.—The countryman complied with all that was aſked of him, but being one of thoſe ſour, irraſcible mortals whom it is much ſafer to laugh with, than at, went back immediately to the ſtore where his kind conductor reſided, and imprinted on his rueful viſage ſome marks of gratitude that will not eaſily be eraſed, and will no doubt teach him the propriety of an adage ALL IS WELL THAT ENDS WELL."

On Friday evening laſt arrived in this port, with the mail, in 48 days from Falmouth, his Britannic Majeſty's Packet, the Antelope, Captain Curtis.

By the packet we have received London papers to the 6th of September. In theſe papers we have a quantity of matter reſpecting the Hollanders, as uſual, from which to abſtract a well grounded, impartial idea, would be a taſk indeed. The general idea held in view is, that by means of the convulſions of Pariſian and Germanic politics, the patriots will be left to fight their own battles, who, in a few weeks, are to be totally cruſhed by the Prince Stadtholder, and his ally the King of Pruſſia.—In the preſent caſe, ſays a London paper, the malady appears to lie in the head and heart, the nobler parts of the Commonwealth!—High Mightineſſes againſt High Mightineſſes!—Great and Noble Powers againſt Great and Noble Powers!—Nobleſſe againſt Equeſtrian Orders, and vice verſa!—

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 3.

A CORRESPONDENT obſerves, that the ſubject of the revolution of the Magnetic Poles, ſince its late inveſtigation, has engaged the attention of the literati.

When the north magnetic pole was laſt on the meridian of England, the northern lights were very frequent in that kingdom for many years, until they gradually diſappeared in the north eaſt: Since which they were not obſerved there for ſeveral ages; ſome of the laſt that are upon record as having appeared there before thoſe of the preſent century, are thoſe of January 30th, 1560. October 7th, 1564. November 14th and 15th, 1574. See Rowning's Philoſophy, volume 1. page 243.—After a long abſence they again appeared towards the northweſt: A ſmall one appeared in Ireland, November 16th, 1707, another appeared in England, Auguſt 9th, 1708, a remarkable one appeared there alſo March 16, 1715. They have continued very common ever ſince, and ſtill do, eſpecially when the air to the northward is in a clear ſtate: And the nigher the magnetic pole comes to the meridian of a place, the more frequent are thoſe appearances.

The rays of the Aurora Borealis have been obſerved from different parts of the globe, to be on a direction of the magnetic meredians. "This is particularly obſervable in thoſe meteors of late years whoſe tracts have been aſcertained with moſt exactneſs, as that of November 26, 1758. deſcribed by Sir John Pringle, that of July 77[illegible], treated of by Monſ. Le Roy, and that of the 18th of Auguſt laſt.—The largeſt proportion of other accounts of meteors confirm the ſame obſervation even thoſe of a more early period, nay, I think ſome traces of it are perceiveable in the writings of the ancients." See reflections on meteors by Charles Blagden, phyſician to the army and ſecretary to the Royal Society in London. Philoſophical tranſactions vol. 74, and Annual Regiſter for 1784, part 3d, page 135.

The northern magnetic pole is at preſent, on the meridian of Baffin's Bay. At the head of the Bay of Fundy, the tides are ſaid to riſe and fall ſixty feet perpendicular: Here are large bodies of ground which at preſent ſhew the ſtumps and roots of trees at leaſt twenty feet below common high water mark: As trees are never found growing under ſalt water, it follows that the waters are higher at this bay at the preſent, than they have been ſome time paſt.—At divers places on the coaſts of the weſtern parts of Europe, there are evident marks that the waters are not ſo high as they have been.

In the year 1446, when the northern magnetic pole ſhould have been near the meridian of Holland, the ſea broke in and drowned near one hundred thouſand perſons; ſee chronological table, Tytlers new univerſal geographical grammar.—It may be worthy of a diligent enquiry into the true cauſe of theſe phenomena; for in ſome things of which the principles are well known there is no general rule without exception: How much more properly might this maxim be applied in matters which are connected with others the cauſes of which have eſcaped the diligent enquires of the greateſt Philoſophers.

Extract of a letter, dated Venango, September 13, 1787, to a friend in Baltimore.

"A few days after my writing to you laſt, I formed and executed an expedition to Lake Erie. I took a large canoe with eleven people and went up the Conawango river, to a moſt beautiful lake, called by the Indians Chautauque. It is in ſome places four miles and an half wide, and in the narroweſt place three quarters of a mile, and in length about twenty five miles. We went in our canoe to the upper end, and then proceeded by land to Lake Erie.—The diſtance between theſe lakes is about nine miles along the path, but not more than ſeven on a ſtraight line. Lake Erie makes a grand appearance and laſhes the ſurrounding ſhores with billows as large as thoſe formed on the borders of the vaſt Atlantic. The ſight of the human eye is bounded by the convex waters, and loſt over the deep. I ſhould think my time well ſpent, could I convey to you an idea of the pleaſing ſenſations I had in this excurſion. Paint to your imagination, a mighty river, pouring her waters into the Gulph of Florida; ſuppoſe this river traced up to a ſmall ſtream—this ſtream I purſued to its ſource, which is Lake Chautauque—then from this Lake, diſtant only ſeven miles, conceive a body of freſh water, many hundreds of miles in circumference, and this Lake, connected with others by water communications, into the very middle of North America. Put theſe circumſtances together, and view the advantages which muſt naturally fall to the ſhare of our poſterity, and join with me in adoring the works of the great ſuperintending Power. The United States of America have more natural advantages than any other nation under Heaven. If they judiciouſly turn them to their own emolument, they cannot fail of becoming both rich and powerful."

Nov 6. The following curious article is copied from the Briſtol Gazette of Auguſt, 23d:—'A ſubject which lately employed the attention of the Leyden Univerſity, was the ſecond edition of profeſſor Boehmer's De Polyphago et Allotriophago concerning the great eater of Wittemberg. It is an account of one of the moſt prodigious eaters ever heard of. This man at pleaſure (for he did it only to get money) would eat up a whole ſheep or pig, and ſometimes a buſhel or two of cherries, ſtones and all; and even things of a deſtructive quality, and which other men would on no conſideration attempt, did not affright him, breaking with his teeth, maſticating, and ſwallowing earthen and glaſs veſſels, and flints. He has been ſeen to ingurgitate a bag pipe with all its appurtenances, living creatures, birds, mice, and catterpillars by handfulls; and what ſeems beyond all belief, a tin ſtand diſh being offered him by way of defiance, he made no bones of it, but devoured it, together with the pens, penknife, ink and ſand. He once tore in pieces with his teeth, maſticated and ſwallowed a copper coffee-pot. Theſe laſt facts, indeed are ſo ſtrange, that though it paſſes at Wittemberg for certain, though Boehmer, the celebrated author of this diſſertion, makes no queſtion of it, and ſeven credible witneſſes made oath of it before the worſhipful Senate; it is apprehended many will reject it as an impoſ[illegible] this enormous eater, however, was uncommonly ſtrong and robuſt, and continued his atchievements which turned to good amount, to the age of ſixty years, when betaking himſelf to a regular life, he reached his ſeventy ninth year."

Extract of a letter from Savannah, Georgia.

"We are informed by a gentleman from Wilks county, that laſt Friday ſe'nnight a Mr. Beardin was killed by the indians, about two miles from Greenſborough; that next day a boy was ſhot through the heart near Sholderbone; his ſiſter about 12 years of age, was alſo wounded and ſcalped at the ſame time, but was able to crawl home, and there were hopes of her recovery."

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Waſhington town (Pennſylvania) to his friend in this city, dated October 25, 1787.

"There have been two families (except one of each) killed a few days ago in this county. They lived on the head of the waters of Wheeling, about 13 or 14 miles from this place. Unleſs ſome ſteps are taken to put us in a ſtate of defence, we ſhall probably be ſoon a frontier.

"One of the unhapy families was of the name of M'Intoſh; the other that of Davis. Your friend Ryerſon ſlept in the houſe of one of the deceaſed the very night before the murder happened."

Extract of a letter from Scilly, Auguſt 9.

"Came in here the ſwallow, Captain Croſby, from Maryland, for a Market, under jury maſt, and the loſs of her rudder, in the gale of wind the 4th inſt. and had four men ſtruck dead on the deck by lightning, which laſted for ſix hours. She likewiſe had her ſhrouds ſcorched in ſuch a manner, that they were obliged to

lay too until they could have them repaired, and ſpringing a leak at the ſame time, were obliged to throw 80 hogſheads of tobacco overboard."

Extract of a letter from London, Auguſt 17.

"The laſt letter from Madeira, which were brought over in the Friendſhip, Captain Dickens, arrived in the river, mentioned that two French frigates, outward bound, for Guadaloupe, put in there in diſtreſs, having loſt all their maſts in a gale of wind, attended with thunder and lightning, the 9th of July; and that a large Dutch ſhip, deeply laden, put into Fayal the 16th of June, under jury maſts, and in great diſtreſs."

A MESSAGE from the Preſident and Supreme Executive Council, to the General Aſſembly.

GENTLEMEN,

Since the laſt ſeſſion, there has been a renewal of the diſturbances at Wioming; ſome reſtleſs ſpirits there, having imagined a project of withdrawing the inhabitants of that part of this ſtate, and ſome part of the ſtate of New-York, from their allegiance, and of forming them into a new ſtate, to be carried into effect by an armed force, in defiance of the laws of the two ſtates. Having intelligence of this, we cauſed one of the principal conſpirators to be apprehended, and ſecured in the jail of this city—another who reſided in the ſtate of New-York, at our requeſt has been taken up by the authority of that Government. The papers found on this occaſion fully diſcover the deſigns of theſe turbulent people, and ſome of their letters are herewith laid before you. The government of New York has in this affair manifeſted the moſt friendly and neighbourly diſpoſition towards this ſtate, and has promiſed to concur with us in ſuch future meaſures as may be neceſſary to ſecure the due operation of the laws, and reſtore quiet in thoſe parts of both ſtates where theſe irregular and ill-diſpoſed ſettlers have their habitations. To protect the civil officers of our new county of Lauzerne, in the exerciſe of their reſpective functions, we have ordered a body of militia to hold themſelves in readineſs to march thither, which will be done, unleſs ſome future circumſtances, and information from thoſe parts, may make it appear unneceſſary.

CHARLESTOWN, Oct. 8.

BY a gentleman arrived from Savannah we are informed, that about a fortnight ago an engagement took place in an open field, between the Indians, and a party under the command of General Clarke; after receiving a fire from the ſavages the Georgians retired, but their antagoniſts thinking this was only a feint to draw them into a ſnare. did not advance, which gave Gen. Clarke time to rally his forces, and bring off the killed and wounded.—Eight men were killed, and the General is ſaid to be among the wounded.

RICHMOND, Nov. 22.

Extract of a letter from Auguſta, in Georgia.

"IT is now two weeks this day ſince my arrival here, at which time only 30 members of the Aſſembly attended. There being a great neceſſity to forming a houſe, ten days further were allowed for collecting, and thoſe who had been here ſome time, were permitted to return home during that period. This is the day on which they were to return; but as they come in very ſlow, we begin to fear we ſhall not be able to form a houſe——if we do not by the 18th, we ſhall give up all hope, and return to Savannah. Our lower county members are tardy, and our upper ones are generally engaged in defending their families and property on the frontiers. Should we fail in making a houſe, I know not what will be the conſequence. It now appears abſolutely neceſſary that an army of at leaſt 2000 men be raiſed againſt the Savages, who are numerous on our frontier counties, and in force round and near the forts and ſtations in which the inhabitants have taken ſhelter; they have killed in all 51 white and black. The ground on which General Clarke fought firſt, has been ſince examined, and 28 dead Indians found; his loſs was 6 killed and 12 wounded. We have now on our frontiers a ſufficient force to act on the defenſive, and cover the ſettlements from the depredations of the Savages. In caſe the Legiſlature does not meet, the Executive will declare the ſtate in an alarm, when martial law will in ſome meaſure take place. Much confuſion and deſtruction of property may be then expected."

We hear that the guard which was placed at the public jail, by order of the Honourable Executive, is to be ſtrengthened, and the centinels increaſed. That the city guard is to take poſt at the Court-houſe, and a party of the Richmond dragoons are to patrole the ſkirts of the towne to aſſiſt the civil officers in keeping the peace, and to apprehend all perſons who cannot give a good account of themſelves. Theſe orders are to be continued until the enſuing executions are over.

By the Amſterdam Packet, we learn that Utrecht had been taken by the Pruſſian troops, and that 30,000 Pruſſians were within two leagues of the city of Amſterdam; in conſequence of which all the ſluices were opened, and the circumjacent country laid under water. The French troops were at the ſame time in motion, and there was every appearance of a general war in Europe.

By the ſhip Speirs, lately arrived in Potowmack from Glaſgow, which place ſhe left the 29th September, we have advices that the Pruſſians had marched into Holland, and that there was a very hot preſs for ſeamen in Leith at that time.

His Excellency the Governour has granted a pardon to Thomas Green, from Stafford, who was under ſentence of death for horſe ſtealing.

Tueſday laſt a mulatto lad (a ſhoemaker) the property of Doctor Paſteur, having had a quarrel with a negro of Mr. Trower's; ſtabbed him in the right breaſt upwards of two inches, from which wound it is feared he will die.

An infallible cure for a SPRAIN.

Stupe the ſprain with hot brandy and vinegar, then ſpread honey upon a ſtrip of brown paper, and roll it about the ſprain; renew night and morning.—It generally cures in a day or two.

In The HOUSE of DELEGATES

Saturday, the 3d of November, 1787.

RESOLVED unanimouſly, That the preſent ſcarcity of circulating money has been in a great meaſure cauſed by the general fear and apprehenſion of an emiſſion of paper currency, inducing monied men to lock up their gold and ſilver, prefering the loſs of intereſt to the riſque of lending or letting it out here.

Reſolved unanimouſly, That money by the common conſent and cuſtom of commercial nations, is, and ought to be conſidered as a ſcale or ſtandard by which to eſtimate the comparative value of commodities; and that nothing can be more improper and unjuſt than to ſubſtitute ſuch a ſtandard as would be more uncertain and variable than the commodities themſelves.

Reſolved unanimouſly, That an emiſſion of paper currency would be ruinous to trade and commerce, and highly injurious to the good people of this commonwealth; and that, by weakening their confidence in the laws and government, corrupting their manners and morals, deſtroying public and private credit, and all faith between man and man, it would encreaſe and aggravate the very evils it is intended to remedy.

Reſolved unanimouſly, That the making paper currency, or any thing but gold and ſilver coin, a tender in diſcharge of debts contracted in money, is contrary to every principle of ſound policy as well as juſtice.

Teſte. JOHN BECKLEY, C. H. D.

ARRIVALS AT NORFOLK.

Ship Elizabeth, Kendal, Grenada.
Schooner Dove, Holmes, Philadelphia.
Sloop Matilda, Allen, St. Bartholomews.
Polly, Field, Rhode Iſland,
Boſton Packet, Moffat. Charleſtown.

SAILINGS.

Sloop Charles, White, New York.
Matilda, Allen, Baltimore.

M'GUIRE,

RESPECTFULLY *informs the citizens of Richmond, that he intends to open an* ENGLISH SCHOOL *on Monday the 19th inſtant, (November) in the houſe adjoining the Maſons-Hall, in this city.——He propoſes to inſtruct youth in the Engliſh language gramatically, writing, with the arithmetic in whole and broken numbers according to the lateſt and moſt approved methods; alſo book keeping, and ſome of the moſt uſeful branches of the mathematice. From a perfect knowledge of the methods uſed in European ſchools, acquired by ſeveral years experience as tutor in the city of Dublin and other places, he hopes his diligence and aſſiduity, joined to the ſteady attention he always pays to thoſe committed to his care, will recommend him to encouragement and eſteem of the inhabitants of this city.*

☞ *On account of the preſent ſcarcity of caſh, he intends to admit pupils at the moderate rate of £.4 per annum, and 2 dollars entrance each.*

OCTOBER 27, 1787.

ALL perſons indebted to the eſtate of SUSANNAH RIDDELL, deceaſed, are moſt earneſtly requeſted to diſcharge at leaſt a proportion of their reſpective debts, before the 1ſt of January 1788, as the executors will otherwiſe, after that period, be under the neceſſity of employing Attornies for the collection of them on behalf of the Legatees.

For Liverpool,

THE NEW BRIG

ATLANTIC,

NOW lying at City Point, Britiſh built, with a Mediterranean paſs, and on her firſt voyage. will take in freight for Liverpool, with liberty of conſignment, has part of her cargo already engaged. For freight or paſſage apply to Thomas Gerard, Peterſburg, John Cunliffe, Richmond, or the ſubſcriber

ISAAC HUTCHINSON.

Ten Dollars Reward.

RUN away from the ſubſcriber laſt April, a negro man named ISAAC, about 5 feet 5 inches high, 35 years of age, well made, and limps a little when he walks, from having his thigh bone broke when young. I purchaſed him of Mr. James Perkins of New-Kent, and am informed he is in the neighbourhood of Bacon's Quadinary. This fellow before I purchaſed him was called Ceſar. I expect he will make for Richmond;—any perſon who will deliver him to me in Glouceſter county, ſhall receive the above reward. or the Mr. Samuel Epperſon in New-Kent, forty ſhillings, or ſecuring him in any jail ſo that I get him again.

WILLIAM VAUGHAN.

NOVEMBER 6, 1787.

THE Directors for the James river company earneſtly intreat the members who have not paid up their reſpective proportions of the ſeveral requiſitions to make immediate payments, as the credit and intereſt of the company ſuffers very materially by their delinquency.

The Directors alſo requeſt that a farther payment at the rate of four pounds for every ſhare be paid to the companies Treaſurer, Alexander Buchanan, on or before the 15th day of December next. There are conſiderable ſums due then for labourers wages, and it being the ſeaſon for engaging labourers for the enſuing year, and for laying in proviſions; it is hoped that the utmoſt punctuality will be obſerved, or the buſineſs muſt ſtop.

A meeting of the company at the houſe of Mr James Harris, the manager, is requeſted on Saturday, the 1ſt day of December, at the hour of 10 o'clock in the morning, and as the Directors are anxious that the company ſhould review the canal, and examine the accounts of expenditures as well as take into their conſideration ſome matters of great importance to the future proſecution of the buſineſs, there may be as full a meeting as poſſible.

THE DIRECTORS.

Drinkal & Eſkrigge,

Have juſt imported, & are now Landing,

A general ASSORTMENT of

GOODS,

Suitable for the Seaſon;
Which they will ſell on very reaſonable terms, for CASH or PRODUCE.

Richmond, Nov. 3, 1787.

To be Rented

FOR THREE YEARS,

THE HOUSES & LOTS

In HANOVER-TOWN,

THE property of Capt. THOMAS TINSLEY, being a neat and commodious ſituation for a tavern; it has alſo a billiard table, a good garden, with plenty of vegetables &c. Any perſon inclined to rent ſaid tenements, may know the terms by applying to Mr. JOHN WILY, and poſſeſſion given the 10th December 1787.

Hanover-Town, November 1, 1787.

A YOUNG Gentleman who has received a colligiate education, would be happy on entering as tutor into ſome reſpectable family in the country where there is three or more ſons to whom they would wiſh to give a liberal information, likewiſe any young ladies in the family might have an opportunity of acquiring the French language, the ſubſcriber's motives are not ſo much from an object of emolument as from agreeabi ity and place of ſituation. Any gentleman whom the above propoſal might ſuit, may either have a perſonal conferrence, or by letter directed to A M at the printer's will be waited on.

Richmond, November 2, 1787.

JOHN BANKS,

Has imported in the JOLLY TAR,

A ſeaſonable ASSORTMENT of

GOODS,

Which he will ſell wholeſale, at a low advance,

For Caſh, Country Produce, or Public Securities.

Any perſon whom it may ſuit to purchaſe the whole of the above GOODS together, with ſuch as remain of a former importation, will find the terms of purchaſe made eaſy, with reſpect to the credit, provided ſatisfactory ſecurity can be given.

J. B.

Richmond, Nov. 6, 1787.

RICHMOND, November 5, 1787

THE ſubſcribers take this method of informing their friends, and the public in general that they have taken the wharves and ſtores at Rockett's landing, and will take in goods to ſtore at the uſual rates, and will receive goods to ſell on commiſſion. A penny a package will be demanded for all goods landed or taken off the wharf as uſual. Any gentleman who wiſh to contract for landing or taking of goods off the wharf by the year, the terms will be made eaſy. They have alſo for ſale, wholeſale and retail, coarſe and fine ſalt, rum, ſugar, coffee, and all ſorts of Weſt India produce, ſuperfine flour, herrings in barrels, beef in ditto.

N.B. Tobacco, Wheat, Deer Skins, Flax Seed, and Hemp, will be received in payment.

JOHN HAGUE, & Co.

The public are alſo informed the warhouſe at Rockett's is ready for the reception of hemp by

JOHN HAGUE, receiver of Hemp.

POETRY

A NEW SONG.
A hearty good FELLOW.

WITH my jug in one hand, and my pipe in the other,
I'll drink to my neighbours, and friends;
All my cares in a whiff, of tobacco I'll ſmother,
For life I know ſhortly muſt end.
While Ceres moſt kindly, refills my brown jug,
With good ale I'll make myſelf mellow.
In my old wicker chair, I'll ſet myſelf ſnug,
Like a hearty and jolly good fellow,
Like a hearty, &c. &c. &c.

I'll not trouble my head, with the cares of the nation,
For I have enough, of my own, for to mind,
All we ſee in this life, is but grief and vexation,
To death I am ſhortly conſigned.
I'll laugh drink and ſmoak, leave nothing to pay,
But drop like a pear which is ripe and mellow.
When cold in my coffin, I'll leave them to ſay,
He's gone, what a hearty good fellow.
What a hearty good fellow, &c &c. &c.

SNUFF MILLS, AT WILLIAMSBURG.

THE proprietors of which have for ſale a large quantity of SCOTCH SNUFF, two years old, and by judges of that article, ſaid to be fully equal to any imported from Europe. RAPPEE SNUFF, ſuperior to what can poſſibly croſs the Atlantic. TWIST & SHAGG, for chewing, fine CUT for ſmoaking, to be had at the ſame place. The prices wholeſale are 25 per cent lower then any other ſtate do furniſh thoſe articles. All orders addreſſed as above, due attention will be paid for expedition and care in package.

By the public's devoted ſervants,
HUNT & ADAMS.

Williamſburg, March 9. 1787.

N. B. The above articles are to be had at their ſhop in Richmond, and at Mr. Robt. Greenhow's ſtore on Shockoe hill near the Theatre.

W. SHERMER,
Has received from EUROPE,
A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF
FALL GOODS,
Which he will ſell at a very moderate advance,
WHOLESALE,
At his STORE near the Capitol,
either for CASH, TOBACCO, or MILITARY CERTIFICATES, at their current value.

They conſiſt of the following and other ARTICLES, viz.

SUPERFINE, ſecond, and coarſe cloths, Kendal cottons, corduroys, fuſtains, jeans, ſattinets, velvets, velveteens, moleſkin, Denmark ſattin, denims, everlaſtings, hair ſhags, and all kinds of MANCHESTER GOODS. Thread, buttons, ſilk, twiſt, &c. Blankets, plains, and flannels. Yarn, and worſtead ſtockings, hats, and ſhoes. Iriſh linnen from 8d. to 2s. 6d. per yard. Sheeting, both Scotch and Iriſh, and brown Holland Calicoes, and printed handkerchiefs in variety of patterns, and mode. Mattraſſes, and bed tykes. An aſſortment of the moſt faſhionable pieces for waiſtcoats in figured velvets, Moncrief, ſtriped, and quilted ſilks and ſattins, and flannel with ſilk ſtripes. Men's gloves, lined with flannel and lamb ſkin. Leather breeches, and boots. Saddery, amongſt which are a few ſingle chair harneſs. Pottery in Queen's ware, &c. All kinds of hardware, and ironmongery. Powder and ſhot. A quantity of Scotch and Wilton CARPETS in variety of patterns, &c. &c. &c.

For SALE,
On very REASONABLE TERMS,
For caſh, military certificates, or intereſt warrants at their current value,

AN unexpired term of a leaſe of the houſe now occupied by Marcus Elcan, ſituated on the main ſtreet in this city, well ſituated for a ſtore and family, with neceſſary out houſes; alſo a large lumber houſe.—For further particulars, inquire of the printer hereof.

JUST PUBLISHED,
And for ſale by THOMAS NICOLSON,
At his Office near the COURTHOUSE,
The Virginia Almanack, For the Year 1788,
Being Beſextile, or Leap Year.

CONTAINING the Lunations, Conjunctions, Eclipſes, Weather, riſing and ſetting of the Sun; change and full of the Moon; County and other Court days; liſt of Public Officers; Roads from Richmond to the Sweet Springs; a variety of Anecdotes and pieces of Wit; Weight of Gold as eſtabliſhed by act of Aſſembly; Scale of Depreciation; a complete table for weighing Gold, from one Grain to ſixty four Ounces; Receipt for a Cancer; an eaſy method of finding Intereſt for any ſum; Days on which the Poſts and Packets ſet out; Receipt for making French Bread; how to keep French Beans and Green Peas till Chriſtmas; to make Mead; to fine Cyder; a ſhort ſketch on Gardening; to take Pimples and Freckles off the Face; to make Liquid Blacken; Receipts for Worms in Children; to take out Greaſe, ſpots of Ink, Tar, Wine, &c. out of Cloth; to kill Chinches, Gargle for the Soar Throat: cure for the Scurvy, Tooth-Ach, and a number of other uſeful Receipts.

To be SOLD,
Or exchanged for property in ENGLAND.

A TRACT of LAND in Prince George county, lying upon James river oppoſite to Weſtover; about 12 miles from Peterſburg, and known by the name of Duchy Hill. There is no houſes upon it, but a moſt deſirable ſituation for one; about twenty five acres of meadow ground, an excellent apple orchard and as good a fiſhery as any upon the river.

Any perſon wiſhing to purchaſe or give property in England for the above-mentioned tract of land, will pleaſe to apply to Mr. William Schermer of Richmond, or the ſubſcriber in Hanover-Town.

ROBERT FLEMING.
Hanover-Town, Oct. 25, 1787.

I have for SALE

UPWARDS of two thouſand acres of land, whereof there are between three and four hundred acres of low grounds, very ſuitable for tobacco or meadow, lying in Powhatan county, on Appomattox river, extending along the ſame near five miles, and about twenty eight miles from Richmond. There are three plantations on the premiſes, alſo a well frequented tavern, an excellent ſtorehouſe, with a cellar under it, and ſundry other improvements, likewiſe a valuable merchant mill, half of which is mine. I will ſell the whole together or eparately as purchaſers may incline. And being anxious to take in my bonds, now in the hands of Benjamin Harriſon, jun. Eſq; as executor of the late P. Randolph, Eſq; I would gladly receive them, in preference to any other payment, as far as they will go. Further particulars may be known by applying to me on the premiſes.

GEO. WILLIAMSON.

OCTOBER 13, 1787

Will be Sold,
In conformity to the laſt will and teſtament of MR. WILLIAM BARRETT *deceaſed, before Mr. Trower's in the City of Richmond, on the ſecond Thurſday in December next.*

A TRACT of land in Lunenburg county, lying on the crooked creek, containing two thouſand ſeven hundred and forty acres, which will be divided into four LOTS, or ſold altogether. If a ſuitable price ſhould be offered, the payments are to be made as follows, one eighth part of the purchaſe money to be paid on the day of ſale, one eighth part on the laſt day of December 1789, there mainder in ſix annual and equal payments, bonds with approved ſecurity will be required to carry intereſt from the date if not punctually paid on their becoming due. the Overſeer on the plantation will ſhew the land and how it is to be divided.

JOHN PIERCE.
JOHN E. BALEY. } Ex'ors.
TABITHA BARRETT, Ex'rx.

N. B. I have alſo for ſale a tract of LAND lying on Flat Rock, which contains upwards of nine hundred acres, which I will ſell at private ſale, or rent it for the enſuing year.

TABITHA BARRETT.

Wright Southgate,
Has imported by the ſhips lately arrived, a general aſſortment of
EUROPEAN AND EAST-INDIA
GOODS,
Which are now opening in the large brick houſe neareſt the bridge on the ſhockoe ſide of the creek, conſiſting of the following articles, viz.

WOOLLEN drapery in all its different branches, from plains and cottons to ſecond and ſuperfine broad cloths.

Silk mercery of all kinds and deſcriptions, from rich ſattins and brocades to pelongs, modes, and perſians.

Calicoes, chintzes, and muſſins, in the greateſt variety.

Linen drapery of all widths and prices.

Hoſiery of all ſorts and ſizes,

Hats of all kinds for ladies and gentlemen.

Haberdaſhery, an extenſive aſſortment of all the uſeful articles in that branch of buſineſs.

Manchester goods in great choice.

Ready made clothes of moſt kinds; including ladies and gentlemens great coats, veſts, &c. &c.

A choice and uſeful aſſortment of jewellery, iron mongery, and cutlery.

Stationary and ſchool books of various kinds.

Nails, window glaſs, cotton and wool cards.

German and Britiſh oſnabrigs.

The very beſt hyſon tea, loaf and Muſcovado Sugar and Indigo.

☞ The above goods were choſen with great care and attention as to pattern and quality from the different manufactories, and bought chiefly with ready money, they will conſequently be ſold on the moſt reaſonable terms for cash, tobacco, good ginſang, or any kind of public ſecurities at their current value.

Richmond, Nov. 7, 1787.

County Court Clerks, merchants, ſheriffs, naval-officers, and others may be furniſhed with any of the undermentioned BLANKS, at the ſhorteſt notice, by the Printer hereof, viz.

COUNTY COURT.
PETITION & SUMMONS.
SUBOENAS.
WRITS.
ATTACHMENTS.
EXECUTIONS.
EXECUTORS BONDS.
ADMINISTRATORS ditto.
ORPHANS ditto.
SHERIFFS.
REPLEVY BONDS.
APPEARANCE ditto.
PRISON BOUND ditto.
MERCHANTS.
COMMON BONDS.
NOTES OF HAND.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE.
BILLS OF LADING.
BILLS OF SALE.
DEEDS OF TRUST.
DEEDS FOR LAND.
SEAMEN's ARTICLES.
INDENTURES &c.
NAVAL OFFICERS.
DUTY BONDS.
CLEARANCES.
PERMITS, &c.
Delarations for Lawy[illegible]
OF VARIOUS FORMS.

Now Selling,
BY THE PRINTER HEREOF,
THE POOR SOLDIER,
A Comic OPERA,
In two acts.

M'MURRAY's MAP OF THE UNITED STATES.

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